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MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Vol. V. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 19, 1812. No. 226

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman of this place for a Kentucky Paper containing the President's Message; it has been so much delayed in its passage to the office that we are obliged to leave several lines blank.

—

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES *this day communicated by* Mr. Coles, *his Private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:*

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the continued favors which our country has experienced, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, and in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors bestowed on it; to the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement favorable to the national prosperity there is reason also, for mutual congratulation and thankfulness.

With these blessings are necessarily mingled the pressures and difficulties incident to the state of war into which the United States has been forced by the perseverance of a foreign power in its system of injustice and aggression.

Previous to its declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and foresight, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, which in general view to its security in the event of war, to erect fortifications in the uppermost Canadas as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages, obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders, and maintain the commanding relations with such forces as those most conveniently employed against other parts. Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service; having under his command a body of troops composed of regulars and of volunteers from the state of Ohio. Having received his destination after the knowledge of the war, and possessing the discretionary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy with a prospect of easy and victorious progress. The expedition, nevertheless, terminated unfortunately; not only in a retreat to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the surrender of both and of the gallant corps commanded by that officer. The causes of this painful reverse will be investigated by a military tribunal.

A distinguished feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by the enemy, of the merciless savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the United States invariably recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched portion of the human race; and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture which are known to spare neither age nor sex. In this outrage against the laws of honorable war; and against the feelings sacred to humanity, the British commanders cannot resort to a plea of retaliation; for it is committed in the face of our example. They cannot mitigate it, by calling it a self-defence against men in arms: for it embraces the most shocking butcheries of defenceless families. Nor can it be pretended that they are not answerable for the atrocities perpetrated; since the savages are employed with a knowledge and even with menaces, that their fury could not be controlled. Such is the spectacle which the devoted authorities of a nation, boasting their religion and morality, have not been restrained, from presenting to an enlightened age.

The misfortune at Detroit, was not however without a consoling effect. It was followed by signal proofs, that the national spirit rises according to the pressure on it. The loss of an important post, and of the brave men surrendered with it, inspired every where new ardour and determination. In the states and districts least remote, it was no sooner known, than every citizen was ready to fly with his arms at once to protect his brethren against blood thirsty savages let loose by the enemy on an extensive frontier; and to convert a partial calamity, into a source of invigorated efforts. This patriotic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than excite, has embodied an ample force from the states of Kentucky and Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is placed with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison; who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination towards the Michigan territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post, and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered inoperable by the subserviency into which they had been seduced by the enemy, a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose

against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of the regular and other forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer of the militia of the state of New-York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in consonance with the ardour of the troops, who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. The loss has been considerable and is deeply to be lamented. That of the enemy, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed, the commanding general, who was also the governor of the province; and was sustained by veteran troops, from unexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

The expectation of gaining the command of the lakes by the invasion of Canada from Detroit having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on the same waters a naval force superior to that of the enemy. From the talents and activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done, may be expected. Should the present season not admit of complete success, the progress made will ensure for the next, a naval ascendency, where it is essential to our permanent peace with & control over the savages.

Among the incidents to the measures of the war, I am constrained, to advert to the refusal of the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier. The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondence which will be laid before you contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence, can be thus frustrated even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehensions of invasion preceding war; they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it; and the public safety may have no other resource; than in those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government, and against the necessity of which the militia were meant to be the constitutional bulwark.

On the coast, and on the ocean, the war has been as successful as circumstances inseperable from its early stages could promise. Our public ships and private cruisers by their activity, and, where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the enemy sensible of the differences between a reciprocity of the captures, and the long confinement of them to their side. Our trade, with little exception has safely reached our ports; having been much favored in it by the course pursued by a squadron of our frigates under the command of Com. Rodgers. And in the instance in which skill and bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph. The frigate Constitution, commanded by capt. Hull, after a close and short engagement, completely disabled and captured a British frigate: gaining for that officer and all on board a praise which cannot be too liberally bestowed, not merely for the victory equally achieved, but for that prompt and cool exertion of commanding talents, which giving to courage its highest character, & to the force applied its full effect, proved that more could have been done in a contest requiring more.

Anxious to abridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time, after it was declared, in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested without awaiting the delays of a formal and final pacification. And our charge d'affairs at London was, at the same time authorised to agree on an armistice founded upon them.

These terms required that the orders in council should be repealed as they affected the U. States without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from *British* ships with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen from each nation from the ships of the other, should be stipulated, and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies. Although a repeal of the orders susceptible of explanations meeting the views of this government, had taken place before this pacific advance was communicated to that of Great *Britain*, the advance was declined, from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of impressment, during the armistice, and without any intimation that the arrangement proposed with respect to seamen would be accepted. Whether the subsequent communications from this government affording an occasion for reconsidering the subject, on the part of Great Britain will be viewed in a more favorable light or received in a more accomodating spirit remain to be known. It would be unwise to relax our measures, in any respect, on a presumption of such a result.

The documents from the department of State which relate to this subject, will give a view also of the armistices, which have been received here, one of them from the authorities at Halifax and at Canada, the other from the *British* government itself, through admiral Warren; and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be accepted.

Our affairs with France retain the posture which they held at my last communications to you. Notwithstanding the authorised expectation of an early as well as favourable issue to the discussions on foot, these have been procrastinated to the latest date. The only intervening occurrence meriting attention, is the promulgation of a *French* decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees. This proceeding, although made the ground of repeal of the British orders in council, is rendered, by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections.

The final communications from our special Minister at *Denmark*, affords further proofs of the good effects of his mission, and the amicable disposition of the Danish government.—From Russia we have the satisfaction to receive assurances of a continued friendship, and that it will not be affected by the rupture between Great *Britain* and the United States. *Sweden* also professes sentiments favourable to the subsisting harmony.

With the Barbary powers, excepting that of Algiers, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing. The Consul General, residing with the Regency, has suddenly and without cause been banished, together with all the American citizens found there. Whether this was the transitory effect of capricious despotism, or the first act of predetermined hostility, is not ascertained. Precautions were taken by the Consul on the latter supposition.

The Indian tribes, not under foreign instigations, remain at peace, and receive the civilizing attentions, which have proved so beneficial to them.

With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the war, to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment. Such is the happy condition of our country arising from the facility of subsistence and the high wages for every species of occupation that notwithstanding the augmented inducements provided at the last session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied, during the campaign, by other than regular troops with all the inconveniences and expenses incident to them. The remedy lies in establishing more favorable for the private soldier, the proportion between his recompense and the term of his enlistment. And it is a subject which cannot too soon or too seriously be taken into consideration.

The same insufficiency has been experienced in the provisions for volunteers made by an act of the last session. The recompence for the service required in this case, is still less attractive than in the other. And although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description those alone who can afford the sacrifice can be expected to yield to that impulse.

It will merit consideration also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a restriction of their services to particular districts convenient to them. And whether the local and occational services of mariners and others in the sea port towns, under a similar organization, would not be a provident addition to the means of their defence.

I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number and distance of seperate commands; which the course of the war and the advantage of the service has required.

And I cannot press too strongly on the earliest attention of the Legislature the importance of the re-organization of the estab-

[illegible]ment: with a view to render more distinct and [illegible] relations and [illegible] of its several departments. That there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war, is equally inculcated by the examples of other countries and by the experience of our own.

A revision of the militia laws for the purpose of rendering them more systematic, and better adapting them to emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable.

Of the additional ships authorised to be fitted for service, two will be shortly ready to sail; a third is under repair; and delay will be avoided in the repair of the residue. Of the appropriations for the purchase of materials for ship building, the greater part has been applied to that object, and the purchases will be continued with the balance.

The enterprising spirit which has characterized our naval force and its success both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts, and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement of it.

There being reason to believe that the act prohibiting the acceptance of *British* licences, is not a sufficient guard against the use of them for purposes favorable to the interests and views of the enemy; further provisions on that subject are highly important. Nor is it less so, that penal enactments should be provided for cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treason, nor yet embraced by any statutory provisions

A considerable number of American vessels, which were in England when the revocation of the orders in council took place, were laden with British manufactures, under an erroneous impression that the non importation act would immediately cease to operate, and have arrived in the U States It did not appear proper to exercise on unforeseen cases of such magnitude; the ordinary powers vested in the treasury department to mitigate forfeitures without previous affording to Congress an opportunity of making on the subject such provisions as they may think proper. In their decision they will doubtless equally consult what is due to equitable considerations and to the public interest.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, have exceeded fifteen millions and a half of dollars; which have been sufficient to defray all the demands on the treasury to that day, including a necessary reimbursement of near three millions of the principal of the public debt In these receipts is included a sum of $5,850,000, received on account of the loans authorised by the acts of last session: the whole sum actually obtained on loans amounts to eleven millions of dollars, the residue of which being receivable subsequent to the 30th of September last, will, together with the current revenue, enable us to defray all the expences of this year

The duties on the late unexpected importations of British manufactures, will render the revenue of the ensuing year more productive than could have been anticipated.

The situation of our country, fellow citizens, is not without its difficulties, though it abounds in animating considerations, of which the view here presented of our pecuniary resources is an example. With more than one nation we have serious and unsettled controversies; and with one, powerful in the means and habits of war, we are at war. The spirit and strength of this nation are, nevertheless equal to the support of all its rights, and to carry it through all its trials. They can be met in that confidence. Above all, we have the inestimable consolation of knowing that the war in which we are actually engaged, is a war neither of ambition nor of vain glory; that it is waged, not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own—that it was preceded by a patience without example, under wrongs accumulating without end; and that it was finally not declared until every hope of averting it was extinguished, by the transfer of the *British* sceptre into new hands, clinging to former councils, and until declarations were reiterated to the last hour, through the British envoy here, that the hostile edicts against our commercial rights and our maritime independence, would not be revoked; nay, that they could not be revoked without violating the obligations of Great *Britain* to other powers, as well as to her own interests. To have shrunk, under such circumstances from manly resistance, would have been a degradation blasting our best and proudest hopes. It would have struck us from the high rank, where the virtuous struggles of our fathers had placed us, and have betrayed the magnificent legacy, which we hold in trust for future generations. It would have acknowledged that on the element which forms three fourths of the globe we inhabit, and which all independent nations have equal and common rights, the American people were not an independent people, but colonists and vassals.

It was at this moment, and with such an alternative, that war was chosen. The nation felt the necessity of it and called for it. The appeal was accordingly made, in a just cause, to the just and All-powerful *Being* who holds in his hand the chain of events and the destiny of nations. It remains only, that, faithful to ourselves, entangled in no connections with the views of other powers, and ever ready to accept peace from the hand of justice, we prosecute the war with united councils, and with the ample faculties of the nation, until peace be so obtained, and as the only means, under the divine blessing of speedily obtaining it.

JAMES MADISON.

November 4, 1812.

JOURNAL

OF THE HOUSE OF

REPRESENTATIVES,

Of the Missouri Territory;

Begun and held at the town of St. Louis, in the County of St. Louis and Territory of Missouri, on Monday the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve being the day appointed by a law of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act providing for the Government of the Territory of Missouri" passed June 4th, 1812.

The following members of the House of Representatives appeared, produced their credentials and took their seats, to wit:

St. Charles County

John Pittman,
Rober Spencer.

St. Louis. County

David Musick,
Bernard G. Farrar,
William C. Carr,
Richard Caulk.

St. Genvieve County,

George Bullitt,
Richard S. Thomas.

Cape Girardeau County.

George F. Bullinger,
Stephen Byrd.

New Madrid County.

John Shrader,
Samuel Phillips.

And a quorum consisting of a majority of the whole number, being present, thereupon the Hon. John B. C. Lucas, one of the Judges of the Territory of Missouri administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as well as the oath faithfully to discharge the duties of their office to all the members prelent, to wit.

John Pittman, Robert Spencer, David Musick, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, Richard Caulk, George Bullitt, Richard S. Thomas, George F. Bullinger, Stephen Byrd, John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

The house proceeded to the choice of a Speaker pro. tem. and thereupon William C. Carr Esq one of the Representatives from the county of St. Louis was nominated and appointed.

Whereupon,

Mr. Carr, was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the house.

The house proceedeed in the same manner to the appointment of a Clerk pro tem. And thereupon Thomas F. Riddick was nominated and appointed.

And the House adjourned till to morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, December 8th, 1812.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered, That a committee to consist of three members be appointed; to report to this house standing rules for the good order and government of the same.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Farrar and Mr. Pittman.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered, that a committee to consist of two members, be appointed to wait on the Secretary of the Territory, acting as Governor, and inform him that a quorum of this house is assembled and ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Musick, and Mr. Bullitt.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Territory, acting as Governor as follows.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Having been informed by a committee of your house, that you were ready to receive any communications from the executive department. I transmit for your information, a copy of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri." There may be other informations of an accidental nature which will be furnished on your application.

FREDERICK BATES.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered, that a committee to consist of three members, be appointed to report a proper method of apportionment of the Legislative council among the several counties and report the same to this house as speedily as possible.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Caulk and Mr. Byrd.

Another member to wit. Israel M'Grady from St. Genevieve county, appeared, produced his credentials and took his seat in the house. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States as well as the oath of office being first administered to him by the Honorable William Sprigg, one of the Judges of the Missouri territory.

And the house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Wednesday, December 9th,

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Thomas from the committee to whom was referred an abstract of the Census of 1810 for the purpose of reporting a proper method of apportionment of Legislative Council. Made report thereon, which was read and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order for this day.

The house proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Speaker; and upon examining the ballots the whole of the votes given was found in favor of William C. Carr, Esq one of the members from the county of St. Louis.

Whereupon,

Mr. Carr was conducted to the Chair, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the house as followeth.

Gentlemen of the house of Representatives.

I beg leave to tender you my most sincere acknowledgements of the honor conferred on me by your unanimous suffrages to fill the chair of this house. Unaccustomed to parliamentary proceedings, I feel much diffidence in my abilities to discharge the duties of the trust in such manner as may be most conducive to the dignity of the house and the proper dispatch of business, perhaps this diffidence ought to be the more seriously felt, when I recollect that the great majority of the members, may be equally with myself, unaccustomed to deliberative bodies of this kind. But I have much pleasure in expressing the full confidence I entertain of the judgment and liberality of the members and of the high sense of order and decorum with which they must all be impressed, a contrary course would only tend to embarrass the infant councils of the territory, and to impede its growth and prosperity equally dear to us all, and permit me to add that I feel every confidence, gentlemen, in your friendly aid and indulgence, for any errors into which I may fall, as your Speaker I beg of you to be assured, it shall steadily be my wish, as I know it will be your pride and ambition to discharge the duties with promptness, correctness and impartiality.

Mr. Thomas from the committee who were appointed to report a set of standing rules and regulations, for the government of the house, made report, which was taken up and agreed to; ordered that the Clerk make out a fair copy of the standing rules reported, and deliver the same to Mr. Charless, with a request that he print 15 copies of the same, for the use of the members.

The house according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the report made by the committee to whom was referred an abstract of the census of 1810. Mr. *Bullitt* in the chair, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. *Bullitt* reported that the committee had according to order, had the said report under consideration and made some progress therein, but not having time to go through the same, had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.—And leave was granted.

And then the house adjourned until to-morrow morning, ten o'clock.

Franklinton, Oct. 31, 1812.

General Harrison left this place on Tuesday morning for Mansfield, accompanied by Generals Bell and Perkins.

...ard's troop of ... here on Monday. ...rall's regiment ar... ...esday.

...Ball, of the ... States army, arrived here the same day. We understand he is to take the command of a secret expedition recently projected by Gen. Harrison. If fame speaks correct a more competent character could not have been chosen.

A company of United States troops under captain Elliott, arrived yesterday.

About 100 regulars, from Presq'isle, with 3 pieces of artillery, arrived to day, and fired a salute.

Dr. *Lorton*, of Philadelphia, was travelling near Buffalo for amusement, arrived at Lewistown at 9 o'clock the night before the battle of Queenstown, volunteered his services, and fought in the ranks till captured. The butt of his musket was shot off. Major Mullany, it is said, speaks in the highest terms of his deliberate bravery in the battle. He was paroled, and left at liberty to proceed on his diverting tour.

Chillicothe, Nov. 14.

The Pennsylvania election for Electors has terminated in favor of the Madisonian ticket.

Maj. Gen Van Rensellaer, has resigned his command of the troops on the New York frontier and Gen. Smith inspector general has been appointed his successor.

Military Movements.

Gen. Dearborne has broke up his camp at Greenbush, and marched to the westward. The troops at *Burlington* have been ordered to Plattsburgh. *Brig.* gen. Chandler has reached the latter place.—Gen. Dearborne, the commander in chief, it is probable has also before this time arrived at that intended theatre of action, where the main army for the invasion of Canada is now concentrating. Important military events may be momently expected. There is probably 10,000 men at Plattsburgh.

Capture of the Wasp.

The following letter informs us of the capture of the sloop of war Wasp, by a British 74 after having herself taken a *British* vessel of war of superior force, which was re-captured at the same time the Wasp was taken. This letter affords still further evidence of the superiority of American national skill and bravery, and almost proves that an American armed vessel is superior to any British vessel of equal force. Though the honor won by our gallant seamen more than compensates for the loss sustained, we cannot but regret that the brave capt Jones had not an opportunity of reaping the reward of his skill and conduct by bringing his prize into port.

Nat. Intel.

H. B. M. Ship Poletters, Oct. 21, at sea lat. 33.

My Dear Father—The fortune of war has placed us in the hands of the enemy. We were captured by this ship on Sunday evening last, after having ourselves captured H. B. M. brig Frolick The Frolick was of superior force to us. She mounted 18 thirty two pound caronades and two long nines The Wasp you know had only 16 caronades. The action lasted 40 minutes. We had five killed. The slaughter on board the Frolick was dreadful. We are bound to Bermuda—I am quite unhurt In great haste yours, &c.

J. BIDDLE.

P. S. Although our cruise was short I consider ourselves very fortunate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Charleston, Indiana Territory the Editor of the American Statesman, dated

Nov 8, 1812.

"*More Indian Murders.*—On the 30th ult. two men (Burkirk and Sturgeon) found dead about 45 miles from a fort, in which four or five families were collected, and also several men besides. The inhabitants are in a disagreeable situation and are determined to leave the country. They have sent for men to guard them into this neighborhood. The inhabitants believe the murderers to be the Delawares, in consequence of the proximity of that nation to this part of the territory. We are obliged to be always on our guard; yet the commissioners have declared them friendly, and government think it necessary to learn experimentally, by sending a body of troops to their towns, whether their professions are sincere; and there they will remain a den of wolves, covered with the skins of sheep—Had Hopkins visited them, he might have had something to boast of But alas! he and his *invincible Kentuckians* have returned after searching the prarie and forest in vain, for Indians. It was said they intended sweeping the Indians from the Mississippi to the heads of the Wabash, and why they have not done so is a mystery. Some say the guides missed them, and they were obliged to return for want of provision! Others, that the soldiers lost confidence in the general, and wheeled to the right about—and some think that many were suddenly seized with that monstrous disorder *Shawanoe* or Kickapoo fever; but it is a fact they have countermarched and many believe that the Indians acted as a rear guard, to keep up the stragglers. Such are the times and such the government.—Both, men and measures, are equally inefficient."

OUR NAVY—The Essex, Capt. Porter, went to sea from the Delaware on Tuesday night.—The Constitution, Bainbridge, and Hornet Lawrence were in the Lower Harbour, Boston, on Wednesday, ready. No doubt they went to sea on Thursday or yesterday. The Chesapeake was nearly ready.—Com. Rodgers' Squadron were seen on the 16th inst. 50 leagues S W. from Sambro Light, by the British frigate Nymph, arrived at Halifax.

The Legislature of N Jersey on Thursday forenoon repealed the law choosing Electors for President and Vice-President, and Members of Congress by General Ticket. In the afternoon they elected Col. Aaron Ogden, Governor of that state.

A letter from a Midshipman on board the Hornet, lying in Boston harbor, to his father in this City, dated the 24th inst. says a schr has been spoken, informs that Commodore Rodgers in the President had taken a large British 64 gun ship, before the rest of his squadron came up to his assistance.—E. POST.

The cartel schooner Maria, from New-York, full of prisoners, has arrived at Halifax.

The Spitfire cartel, arrived at Boston in sixty hours from Halifax brought home 300 prisoners, and 25 cabin passengers, amongst whom is Mr. Henry Filher.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.

The ship Mandarin, capt. Baker, from London, arrived in this port yesterday evening, a prize to the United States frigate Com. Decatur. She was taken on the 13th inst. in lat. 41, 23, long. 61. The Mandarin was ordered for Norfolk under the belief of having the enemy's property on board, being found with a British license, but put into this port for fear of recapture.

It is stated that the United States parted with the remainder of the squadron the President, Congress and Argus, on the 14th in chase of a frigate.

Passengers in the Mandarin, Mr. Joseph Nancred and family, with despatches for government from France—Messrs. Henry Fisher, J. C. Colins, Samuel Cole, and several others.

THE NAVY. The Constitution Com. Bainbridge, and Hornet, Capt. Lawrence ready for sea, still remain in the harbor. The Chesapeake is nearly ready.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.

From Halifax—Later.

Yesterday arrived the Cartel Spitfire with a flag of truce from Halifax. We have received papers to the 13th inst.

The ships of war and frigates belonging to the station were mostly at sea. The Poictiers, 74 guns, Capt. Beresford, had sailed for Bermuda.

The British frigate Nymph of 38 guns Capt. Epworth, arrived at Halifax saw Com. Rodgers' whole squadron on the 16th inst. about 50 leagues S. W. from Sambro Light, and was chaced by them but escaped. On the night of the 16th the Sophia, of 18 guns from the river St. Lawrence for Halifax, fell in with a large frigate, and an armed schr. or brig, made the usual naval signals to them, which not being answered the Sophia set sail and escaped.

The 2d bat of the 89th British reg. and part of the 100th regiment, had arrived in Halifax from England

The naval force now on the Halifax station, consists of two 74's, one 64 one 40 gun frigate, seven 38's two 36's one 32 two 20's eleven 18's two 16's and 5 or 6 smaller vessels.

The last London dates received in Halifax, were to the 11th. September

The Halifax papers complain of a murder committed on a Mr. Clements, on sheep Island, by a privateer's crew.

It is rumored says the Norfolk Ledger of October 26, that there is a great probability that an immediate adjustment will take place between the United States and Great Britain—it is also rumoured that the President of the United States will on the meeting of Congress recommend a war with France. Upon what authority these reports are founded, or if on any, we know not—but we know that the elections for electors are close at hand.

From a New York paper.

It is with very sincere pleasure we learn that the gallant Capt. HULL is appointed commander of this port and harbor—and that it is in contemplation so to fortify the narrows, as to render it impossible for an enemy's fleet to pass. Thus the great commercial depot of the United States, will be rendered safe, thereby enhancing the property of our fellow citizens and inducing thousands to flock in to pursue their commercial, manufacturing and mechanical callings.

NEW-YORK,

Buffalo, Sept. 22.

A flag of truce from Fort Erie, near Niagara, yesterday brought Aaron Greely, Esq. late Surveyor-General of the United States in Michigan, and his family and effects. He left Malden on Friday, and arrived at Fort Erie in the U. S. brig Somers after a short passage of 33 hours. Mr. Greely authorises us to state, that the British officers and Indian Agents, do every thing in their power to prevent the Indians from committing acts of cruelty; and contradicts in express terms the report, that the British either gave or offered Six Dollars, or any other sum to the Indians, for SCALPS; but on the contrary discountenanced the Indians by all possible means, from acts of cruelty.

Mr. Greely is a "republican" attached to the present administration, and one of its officers—He too, is a man of truth and honor.

The express which brought general Dearborn the proposition for a release of the American prisoners in Canada, we are informed states, that the British account of the action at Queenstown had been received at the head quarters of gen. Bloomfield. That they acknowledged the battle to have been hard fought, and their victory to have been dearly won, as their loss in officers and men was very severe They admit the death of gen. *Brock*, but made no mention of that of his aid de camp. col M'Donald. They claim to have taken 900 prisoners—*ib*

The company of volunteers from Petersburg, Virginia, composed of 102 citizens, under the command of capt. *Richard* M'*Rae*, took up the line of march for Canada on *Wednesday* last.

We understand that the governor of the Canadas has made a proposal to gen Dearborne, to release all the American prisoners on receiving an assurance from our government, that they shall not serve in the present war unless previous by exchanged—*Albany Gaz.*

From Spain. We have detailed accounts of the raising of the siege of Cadiz on the 28th August by the French, and of the occupation of the French posts by the Spaniards. The runaways took the road to Seville, after effecting their works of destruction as far as possible.

Latest from Portugal—Accounts from Lisbon to the 14th of Sept. have been received. Lord Wellington, as before reported, had left a garrison in Madrid, and with two divisions was marching to the north, to renew operations against the remains of Marmont's army [30,000] which the two former official accounts stated had returned from Burgos to Valladolid. Marshal Soult was leaving Andalusia to join Suchet in Valencia, where king Joseph was. General Hill was marching towards Madrid to join the British forces there. General Maitland was at Alicant and would follow Suchet and Soult should they proceed towards Madrid.

ST. LOUIS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

No mail this week. There are six mails now due.

On Wednesday night last, a young man of the name of Fyke, was wounded at the door of a house of ill-fame in this town of which wound he lingered until early next morning, when he died a victim to intemperance and evil company. We hope his untimely death will be a warning to the young men of this place. May this example tend to stop the career of vice and immorality, before laws shall be rendered necessary to curb the licentious spirit which inundate society.

Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the 2nd day of January next, I shall apply to the hon. Joseph Pratte esq or in his absence to some other judge of the court of common pleas to take the benefit of the several acts, concerning insolvent debtors, and to be released from my imprisonment, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James Gamble,

St. Genevieve Jail, 5th Dec. 1812.

Extract of a letter from Capt. D. Hurlin to Gen. [illegible], dated,

"Camp at fort Wincheste[illegible]

October 30th, 1813.

"On last evening our spies brought in a prisoner. They took the evening before, about 30 miles below this. His name is William Walker—he was taken prisoner from Hinch some 30 years ago, married a Wyandott squaw and for years lived opposite Malden, on the Michigan side. He says he now lives in Detroit. He is recognized by several in our camp and two men say that at the taking of Detroit he was painted like an Indian and out of the fort &c., but they do not recollect any act of hostility. His tale is that he persuaded the Indians to abandon the British; that in the end we would join them &c. that for this, he was put in the guard house at Detroit, and told that his conduct was criminal, and that he was to be sent where he would be kept safe, &c. that he made his escape from the guard house. lay concealed a few days until he got ready and then started to join us; that his horse gave out and he then came on foot, &c. The general belief is he came to this quarter as a spy. He seems intimately acquainted with the Indian movements; and from our knowledge of what took place in this quarter, there can be no doubt but that he would be of considerable service to us. What reliance should be placed on his statements, is yet problematical. His statements are in substance, that the troops we were near on our route from Fort Wayne, were 7 or 800 Indians, and upwards of a 100 British, with two brass field pieces, one a 6 the other a 12 pounder; that the afternoon we crossed the Maumee and camped six miles above this, they were here—that they started early next morning and went that day and part of the night to the head of the Rapids, and reached Detroit in about six days; that in their rencounters with us, two Wyandotts were killed six or seven wounded, and four Chippeways missing—he would not say how the other nations suffered—that the British were commanded by Capt. Muir; that the Indians wanted to give us battle here but captain Muir would not, observing that if they were defeated the Indians could run away, but they could not without the loss of their baggage, &c.

He says that Mr. M'Coy of Georgetown [quarter master sergeant to Col Scott's regiment] was taken prisoner, and not killed, as we apprehended, and that he was taken to Malden. He speaks circumstantially as to M'Coy, so that no doubt is entertained but what he was taken, and not killed.

He adds that just before he left Detroit, which was about the 22d inst. the Queen Charlotte sailed up to Malden, much shattered, having 17 cannon shots in her hull, and gave an account that they had been attacked by our vessels, principally boats, and the Adams, a (vessel that Hull surrendered at Detroit) the Mary, (a merchant vessel) and another that he could not recollect the name of, captured.

The time of our removal from from this, is uncertain. I start in the morning, under the orders of General Winchester, to see General Harrison on that and some other subjects.

P. S. *Walker* says that there are about 8 or 900 Indians at Malden—that he knew of no body of them elsewhere—that Tecumseh, left them for the Wabash before the party started that were here—that he has not heard of his return—that there is but one company at Detroit—that a few days before he left there, 3 twelve and 4 nine pound cannons, were brought to Detroit, (they had previously removed all) and the commander directed to make a stand, and that the Indians intended fighting near Brownstown."

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Lately received from Baltimore and for sale at Jos. CHARLESS'

Apothecary Shop,

IN ST. LOUIS.

ORIGINAL,

Patent and Family Medicines.

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

CASES OF CURE,

Selected from thousands, the authenticity of which can be ascertained by personal application to any of the subscribers—not being performed in Europe, no one knows where but in Baltimore.

Messrs Michael Lee & Co.

Your Antibilious pills has had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache pains in the back, lassitudes, &c. If you think proper you are at liberty to use my name

DANEL CONN.

Balt. June 20 1814, Airquith street.

Messrs Michael Lee & Co.

With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit received from your Antibilious Pills, in removing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and head ache.

Rd. Robinson,

Balt. June 18, 1814. Market street.

LEE'S

Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

LEE'S

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual—and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and a numbers not half a bottle.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Persian Lotion.

Lee's Corn-Plaister.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

Lee's Restorative Powder; for the Teeth and Gums.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietors No 98, Pine street Baltimore.

☞ To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the Drug Store, adjoining the Printing Office, a variety of fresh medicine may be had.

The Editor of the Missouri Gazette

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Editor having experienced great inconvenience [illegible] from forwarding [illegible] to strangers, without [illegible] received the stipulated [illegible] in advance, and from giving too extensive a credit to his subscribers in general, find it absolutely necessary to come to some arrangement in order to enable him to conduct his business to any advantage. He has therefore determined—that after the 1st of January next, no new subscriber to his paper will be received, without payment of (at least) half a year always in advance.

That, in future, payment from all subscribers will be required annually. In case of a failure of payment within three months after the expiration of the year (notice having been previously given of such expiration) the paper of every such defaulter shall be discontinued.

That all arrears at present due for News papers are expected to be paid, or secured, at or before the close of the present year. In cases of failure, the delinquent Subscribers will be struck off the bill, and their accounts put into a train for immediate settlement.

That payment is expected in all cases with advertisements, when sent for publication.

The Printer hopes that these regulations will not be taken amiss by any of his friends.—That part of his patrons, who have always been punctual in their payments (and to whom he considers himself greatly obliged) will not be affected by them; those who have been inattentive to regular payment, principally, perhaps, from the insignificance of the amount, will see the necessity of the course now adopted, when they are informed that the printer has upwards of a thousand dollars owing in small sums so scattered over both these territories, that he finds it impossible to collect them. Respecting that class of Subscribers who never intend to pay (and it is feared there are some of this description) the sooner their names are struck off the printers books the better. Three dollars is a trifle to each subscriber; but when a printer has a large number of subscribers in arrear, not only for one, two or three, but for four and a half years, the outstanding debt operates a serious inconvenience to him in the management of his Business. It is to remedy this inconvenience, if possible, that the printer has entered into these regulations.

Joseph Charless,

St Louis Dec 5th, 1812.

TAKEN up by Jonathan Buis of *Byrds* township in the district of Cape Girardeau, and produced before me on the 9th day of September 1812 a bay Horse eight or nine years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a few white hairs in the rose on the right side of his neck, trots naturally branded on the left thigh (VL) and on the right shoulder (U) appraised to thirty dollars.

John Davis J. P.

A copy from the Strayhook,

J. McFerron, Clk.

Notice.

Having formed a connexion in my professional business with *David Barton*, esq. The business of the office during my absence will be punctually attended by him. *L. Hempstead.*

November 27th. 4w.

For Sale,

Aquantity of [illegible] paper and a Medium [illegible] at the Printer. Dec. 6.

Notice.

I have for sale, twelve likely young negro men and women, which I wish to exchange for other property, the most part of which must be produced by low lands. Apply at the Bee tree, known by the name of Wyatt's tract, formerly the property of major J. Thornton of Virginia.

N. Edwards.

Nov. 2nd, 1813. tf

Wanted.

To hire, a man capable of attending a Saw Mill or a Distillery, to a good hand generous wages will be given.

I will rent for the ensuing season my Grist Mill, Saw Mill & Distillery. Apply to the subscriber, near Camp Belle Fontaine.

Samuel Means.

Nov. 10th, 1813.

To Rent.

Three Rooms, Kitchen & a large secure cellar, capable of containing several hundred barrels. For terms apply to Samuel Delaplane, a few doors above Major C. Chouteau's.

Nov. 13th, 1813. 3t.

DOCTOR FARRAR & WALKER

WILL practice *Medicine, Surgery* and *Midwifry*, applications from town or country, will be punctually, and cheerfully attended to.

They inform the Medical Gentlemen of Missouri and Illinois Territories, and the public generally, that they have opened

A Drug and Medicine Store

on Main Street St. Louis, below Maj. Christy's Tavern, and adjoining Mr. Dangen's Silver Smith Shop, and will be happy to execute orders directed to them. They have also for sale, a variety of Spices, Paints and Stationary &c. all of which they will dispose of on such moderate advances as will meet the approbation of purchasers.

St. Louis, August 29th. tf. 1813

For Sale,

At this Office,

A few dozen copies of the LEXINGTON COLLECTION,

Being a selection of the most pious Hymns & Spiritual Songs, adapted for christians of any and every denominations.

Dec. 4th.

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter

The subscriber will give one bit per lb. for old copper and brass, old kills, kettles, or other worn out copper or brass articles will be taken in payment for debts due the printing office.

Joseph Charless.

Sept. 12.

PRINTED BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER TO

THE TERRITORY,

AND OF THE

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, always in advance; or an equivalent in other articles at the option of the payer.

A failure to notify a discontinuance before the end of the year will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for One Dollar, and Fifty cents for every continuance; and a greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not specified, advertisements will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Cash without necessary Advertisements or they will not be inserted, the difficulty of collecting presents this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

VOL. V. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 26, 1812. No. 227

JOURNAL

OF THE HOUSE OF

REPRESENTATIVES,

Of the Missouri Territory;

Begun and held at the town of St Louis in the County of St Louis and Territory of Missouri on Monday the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve being the day appointed by a law of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act providing for the Government of the Territory of Missouri" passed June 4th, 1812.

(Concluded from our last.)

Thursday, December 10th.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The house according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the report of the census of 1810. Mr. *Bullitt* in the chair, after some time spent therein the committee rose, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. *Bullitt* reported that the house had according to order, had the said report under consideration and had disagreed thereto.

On motion of Mr. Thomas and seconded that the house disagree to the report of the committee of the whole house. carried in the affirmative.

The original report being again before the house, which report was as follows, to wit: Your committee to whom was referred an abstract of the census taken in the territory of Louisiana, in the year 1810. beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined the said abstract, and are of opinion in order that there may be a distribution of the legislative council, in the different counties throughout the territory (as near as practicable agreeable to the said census) that there should be appointed in the county of St. Charles two members, in the county of St. Louis two members, in the county of St. Genevieve two members, in the county of Cape Girardeau two members, and the county of New Madrid one member.

Mr Farrar offered the following amendments, after the word council, 'throughout the territory as nearly practicable as may be conformably to the abstract of the census obtained from the Secretaries office, there should be nominated to the president of the United States, from St. Charles county three persons, from St. Louis five, from St. Genevieve four, from Cape Girardeau three, from New Madrid three.

The Yeas and Nays being demanded on this amendment. Those who voted in the affirmative are

Richard Caulk, Bernard G. Farrar, David Mullick, John Pittman, Robert Spencer, and Wm. C. Carr.

Those who voted in the negative are

George Bullett, Stephen Byrd, Frederick Bollinger, Israel M'Grady, Samuel Phillips, John Shrader and Richard S. Thomas.

And on the question will the house agree to the adoption of the report, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution as follows, to wit.

Resolved by the house of representatives of the territory of Missouri, that in their opinion it would be proper that there should be an equal distribution of the Legislative Council, in the different counties throughout the territory, as near as practicable and that for the purpose of effecting (if possible) so desirable an object, the president of the United States, be requested to appoint out of the eighteen persons to be nominated (by virtue of an act of Congress organizing the said territory) in the county of St. Charles two members, in the county of St. Louis two members, in the county of St. Genevieve two members, in the county of Cape Girardeau two members, and in the county of New Madrid one member *Resolved* also that this resolution be annexed to and enclosed with the nominations to be made as aforesaid, and directed to the President of the United States for his consideration.

On motion, this resolution was ordered to be submitted to a committee of the whole house and made the order for this day.

The house according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the foregoing resolution, Mr M'Grady in the chair, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and Mr. M'Grady reported that the committee of the whole house had agreed to the said resolution and directed him to report the same without amendment.

And the house adjourned till to-morrow morning, ten o'clock,

Friday Dec 11.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Caulk moved to amend the resolution offered yesterday by Mr Thomas, by striking out all after the word 'requested to appoint' and insert in lieu thereof, the following; 'out of those nominated, as many members from each county of the territory, agreeably to their names designated in the list of nominations as will effect this desirable object.' *Resolved* also that a copy of this resolution be inclosed with the list of persons nominated for the legislative council to the President and Senate for their consideration,

Resolved also, that a copy of the said list of nominations, and of those resolutions be forwarded to our delegate in Congress, requesting him to use his best endeavours to procure such distribution of the members of the said legislative council.

On the question being taken, the said amendment passed in the negative.

And on the question 'will the house concur with the committee of the whole, it was carried in the affirmative.

The Yeas and Nays being demanded.

Those who voted in the affirmative are

George *Bullett*, Stephen Byrd, Frederick Bollinger Israel M'Grady, Samuel Phillip, John Shrader, Richard S. Thomas, John Pittman & Robert Spencer.

Those who voted in the negative are

Richard Caulk, Bernard G. Farrar, David Mullick and Wm. C. Carr.

The house proceeded to the nomination of 18 persons to the president of the United States, nine of whom are to serve as a legislative council.

Mr. Spencer nominated James Flaugherty, of the county of St. Charles, carried unanimously.

Mr. Spencer nominated Benjamin Emmons, of the county of St. Charles carried unanimously.

Mr. Spencer nominated John M'Kinney of the county of St. Charles, disagreed to by a majority.

Mr Spencer nominated Mathias M'Gurk of the county of St. Charles, disagreed to by a majority.

Mr. Farrar nominated Augustus Chouteau senior, of the county of St. Louis, agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Mullick nominated Samuel Hammond of the county of St. Louis, agreed to unanimously.

Mr Caulk nominated Wm. Christy of the county of St. Louis disagreed to by a majority,

Mr Caulk nominated John Coppington of the county of St. Louis, disagreed to by a majority.

Mr Mullick nominated Barnibus Harris of the county of St. Louis, disagreed to by a majority

Mr. Thomas nominated John Scott of the town of St. Genevieve, of the county of St. Genevieve, agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Thomas nominated James Maxwell of the county of St. Genevieve, agreed to unanimously

Mr Thomas nominated Nathaniel Cook of the county of St Genevieve, agreed to by a majority.

Mr Thomas nominated John M'Arthur of the county of St. Genevieve, agreed to by a majority.

Mr. Thomas nominated Moses Austin of the county of St. Genevieve, agreed to by a majority.

Mr, Thomas nominated John Smith, T. of the county of St. Genevieve, agreed to by a majority

Mr. Bird nominated William Neely of the county of Cape Girardeau, agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Bollinger nominated George Cosner of the county of Cape Girardeau, agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Bollinger nominated Abraham Byrd of Tiwapp ty Bottom, in the county of Cape Girardeau, agreed to by a majority.

Mr Bird nominated John Davis of the county of Cape Girardeau, agreed to by a majority.

Mr Phillips nominated Joseph Hunter of the county of New Madrid, agreed to unanimously.

Mr Shrader nominated Elisha Winter of the county of New Madrid, agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Shrader nominated Wm. Cox, of the county of New Madrid, agreed to by a majority.

Mr. Shrader nominated Wm. Winchester of the county of New Madrid, agreed to by a majority.

Mr. Farrar offered the following resolution. Resolved unanimously, by the house of representatives of this territory of Missouri, that the delegate in Congress of this territory be requested to procure if possible, the act of congress providing for the government of the Territory, so to be amended, as to enable the people of the same to elect the members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Thomas offered the following amendment to the foregoing resolution, to wit "strike out all after the word 'possible,' and insert in lieu thereof, an "Act of congress extending the right of suffrage to the people of this territory, so far as to enable those entitled to vote for representatives, to elect the members of the Legislative Council for the said territory, and that there may be elected in the county of St. Charles two members, in the county of St. Louis two members, in the county of St. Genevieve two members, in the county of Cape Girardeau two members, and in the county of New Madrid one member." And that the persons elected may hold their offices for three years. Resolved also, that the speaker of this house do forward one copy of this resolution to the president of the senate of the United States, one copy of the same to the speaker of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, & one copy to our delegate in congress.

Mr. Speaker declared the foregoing amendment to be out of order From which opinion of the chair, Mr Thomas appealed to the house, and on a question being taken, Is the chair correct, it was decided in the affirmative.

And on the question, shall the resolution pass as originally offered, *It was decided in the negative.*

House adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Saturday, Dec, 12.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

Resolved unanimously, by the house of representatives of the territory of Missouri, that the speaker of this house do sign and forward to the president of the United States the list of nominations made by this house; of eighteen persons, out of which are to be appointed a legislative council for the territory.

On motion of Mr. Farrar.

Resolved unanimously, by the house of representatives of the territory of Missouri, that Mr. Joseph Charless (printer) be requested to publish in his paper, the Journals of the house of representatives and the clerk be directed to furnish a copy thereof for that purpose.

The house came to the following resolution. *Resolved*, for the purpose of authenticating the journals of this house, that the clerk attest the same at the end of the session.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Resolved, that the house proceed to the election of a clerk, and on counting the ballots, Andrew Scott was found to have a majority, and declared duly elected.

The House adjourned without a day.

At this period of dearth of intelligence, having no mail for a length of time; we present our readers with that most interesting document, the

Constitution

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

The constitution framed for the United States of America, by a convention of deputies from the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia, at a session begun May 25, and ended Sept. 17, 1787.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and

(See last page.)

102

(Contiued from last page.)

purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

VII Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than the removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Section IV.

I The times, places, and manner, of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chooosing senators.

II The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section V.

I Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorom to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

II Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member

III Each house shall keep a Journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

IV Neither house during the session of congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section VI.

I The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for the services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach, of the peace be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, & in going to and returning from the same: for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

II No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section VII.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

II Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re consider it. If after such re-consideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re considered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return in which case it shall not be a law.

III. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the senate and house of representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power—

I. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

II. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

III. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

IV. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization; and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

V. To coin money; to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; and fix the standard of weights and measures.

VI. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

VII. To establish post-offices and post roads.

VIII. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries,

IX. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

X. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

XI To declare war; grant letters of marque and reprisal; and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

XII. To raise and support armies. But no appropriation of money for that use, shall be for a longer term than two years.

XIII. To provide and maintain a navy.

XIV. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

XV. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union suppress insurrections, and repel invasion

XVI. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, & governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

XVII To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular state, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magasines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

XVIII To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

Section IX

I The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax may be imposed upon such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

II The previlege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

III No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

IV No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

V No tax or duties shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of, commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state, over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

VI No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

VII No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person, holding any office of profit or trust under them shall without the consent of congress accept of any present, emolument office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king prince, or foreign state.

Section X.

I No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

II No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such emminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.—Section I.

I The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows.

II Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators & representatives, to which the state may be entitled in the congress: But no senator or representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

III The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number of votes be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

IV The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give in their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

V No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president, neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

VI In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers, and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may, by law provide for the case of removal, death, or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, & such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

VII The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

VIII Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the U. S. and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

Section II.

I The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion in writing of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

II He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

III The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section III.

He shall from time to time give to the congress information

of the State of the Union; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section IV.

The president, vice president, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article II—Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts, as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section II.

I. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction: to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or, the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

II. In all cases affecting ambassadors other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

III. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section III.

I. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

(To be concluded in our next.)

New York Nov. 6.

Late from Sacket's Harbor.—We learn from an officer who arrived on Thursday in the steam boat, direct from Sacket's Harbor, that a naval force, consisting of 11 schooners and 1 brig, was to have sailed from that place last Monday, under the command of commodore Chauncey, who had hoisted his broad pendant on board of the Oneida, of 16 guns capt Woolsey. This force, it was believed, was sufficient to scour the Lakes and a few days may bring us the news of some brilliant affair. The vessels were manned by upwards of 600 sailors, besides a suitable number of marines.

The U. S. frigate, whose keel was laid at Sacket's Harbor but a few days since, was in a state of great forwardness, and expected to be furnished in about two weeks after our informant left there. He also confirms the late account we published of the armistice, with this defference only, that it extends no where but on the Niagara river, and was entered into on application of gen. Sheafe, for no limited time, but terminable by either party, on first giving 30 hours notice.

Ev. Post.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncy to the Secretary of the Navy

Sacket's Harbor, Nov. 6.

SIR—As I have reason to believe that the Royal George, Prince Regent, and Duke of Gloucester, have gone up to the Lake with the troops to reinforce Fort George; and as I have to believe that other troops are waiting at Kingston for their return, destined for the same port; I have determined to proceed with the force I have already in quest of the enemy. My present intentions, to take a position on the Canada shore, near some small islands called the "False Dukes" where the enemy are obliged to pass, and where I will wait their return to Kingston. If I should succeed in my enterprize, (which I have but little doubt of) I shall make an attack upon Kingston for the purpose of destroying the guns and public stores at that station.

I shall proceed for my station this evening, or to morrow morning with the following vessels to wit: Brig Oneida, and Schooners Hamilton Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Growler, Julian and Pert; mounting altogether 69 guns of different calibres, and 1490 men including marines.

With this force I hope to give a good account of the enemy, although is doubles our force in guns and men. His consists of the following vessels, as nearly as I can ascertain, to wit: The ship Royal George, 26 guns, 260 men—Ship Earl Moira, 18 guns 250 men—Schooners Prince Regent 18 guns, 150 men; Duke of Gloucester, 14 guns, 80 men; Charwin 14 guns 80 men; Governor Simcoe, 12 guns, 70 men; Seneca 4 guns, 40 men—making a grand total of 108 guns and 690 men.

The officers and men under my command, are all extremely anxious to meet the enemy. We cannot command success, but we will endeavor to deserve it.

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

Sacket's Harbor, Nov 13.

"Sacket's Harbor has become considerably lively—a fine little fleet, consisting of nine strong and well armed schooners, besides the Oneida brig, are now in readiness.

"Commodore Chauncey, with the brig and 6 schooners paid a visit to Kingston lately—they went into the harbor of that place on Tuesday afternoon last battered the forts and ships for nearly two hours, and then returned, having taken one prize, a schooner.

"This evening, one of the armed schooners arrived in port with another prize, a large sloop taken in view of the two British ships. This prize had on board Capt. Brock, of the 49th regiment, nephew to the late Gen Brock. He is now a prisoner with us. The Commodore sailed again this evening."

Albany Nov. 17—On Sunday the 8th inst. the squadron at Sacket's Harbor, under Commodore Chauncey, consisting of the brig Oneida and seven schrs. mounting (in all) 49 guns, sailed and chased into Kingston Bay the Royal George and schr. Simcoe; and after a severe cannonade from the fort, the fleet returned with the loss of one seaman killed by the enemy, and several wounded on board one of the American schrs. by the bursting of a gun. The fleet brought in to Sacket's Harbor two prizes, merchant vessels. The fleet sailed again on Friday night last in pursuit of the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Regent [British armed vessels]

News from the armies in the North and in the West is daily expected.

A Batavia (New York) paper informs us that the tars at Black Rock had laid a plan to possess themselves of the enemy's ship the Queen Charlotte, then lying under the guns of fort Erie; but that some abominable traitor had passed over and exposed the design, on which the ship immediately left the port. It is stated that the fellow was taken into custody on his return, and is now in safe keeping

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Washington (Penn.) Nov 2.

The following was written on the margin of a Buffaloe paper, by a gentleman of respectability at Erie to another at this place, dated Oct. 24

"We are credibly informed there were but eighty of our men killed and 400 of the enemy at Queenstown. You will observe that general Brock and his aid are killed, which damps the spirit of the Canadian militia. Our army under gen. Tannehill starts to day from Meadville, and as soon as they reach Buffaloe, a general attack will take place. There are on the line about 15,000 men; and about the time these arrive, there will probably be 15 000. By next mail, I will forward you another paper and make observations."

Extract of a letter, dated Washington City Nov. 26

"Of politics, I have but little to say. You will see that moderate as have been our propositions for peace, they have been rejected with characteristic pride. From present appearances, I should suppose the war will not be speedily terminated. Means are taken to prosecute it with redoubled vigor. On Ontario, we have got the command. And in all probability Canada has been, before this, invaded in one if not in two directions. Smyth, near Niagara, has issued a proclamation, which I have been sorry to see. I would rather see such an instrument following an actual than preceding a meditated conquest. The navy will be increased. The merchants bonds probably not enforced. Mr. Madison's election is altogether certain."

Chillicothe, Nov 22, 1812.

Extract of a letter from Edward Tiffin, Esq. to a gentleman of high respectability in this town dated

General Land Office, Nov 14.

Third Invasion of Canada.

☞ We have just received information that Gen. Smyth and Gen Bloomfield have with about 10 or 12 thousand troops invaded Canada, near Queenstown. We hope in a day or two to hear particulars; Gen. Harrison will; therefore, have a fair opportunity to push on and accomplish the objects of his campaign, as the attention of the enemy will be fully occupied below." *Support. Extra.*

ST. LOUIS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26.

On thursday evening we had part of the eastern mails due—but no papers or letters from the south. No movement of import has taken place by the American Armies. a supineness seem to exist along the Canada line, while the nation pants for active and bold operations.—Our little navy and private armed vessels have taken upwards of 300 sail from the enemy since the commencement of the war.

In last weeks paper, we hastily noticed the murder of a man of the name of Fyke. We since learn that objections has been made to the paragraph, as prejudging the case, and reflecting on the character of the deceased. The editor positively denies any such intentions on his part; and he is sure that an enlightened reader will view the paragraph as merely admonitary. In future he will pursue his business without noticing the reflections of censors, and hopes that his honest endeavors will insure the approbation of the admirers of a free and independent press.

We understand that a reward of 50 dollars, has been offered for Alexis Morin, the murderer of Fyke

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Notice.

All persons having claims or demands of any kind whatever, against the estate of Samuel S. Kennedy deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same, properly authenticated to the undersigned administrator of said deceased for payment within twelve months; otherwise they may be debarred from a recovery by law.

Ebnr. Ayres,
Administrator.

December the 21st, 1812.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the Revd James Kerr decd are desired to pay their respective balances without delay.—D. M'Gill o Fleurissant is empowered to settle with those who live south of the river Missouri until 20th of Jan next.—Those who delay beyond that time will call on the subscriber.

And all persons having claims on said estate will please render their accounts to the administrator without loss of time in the county of St. Charles who will also receive monies due the intestate within that county

James Kerr,
Administrator.

St. Charles, Dec. 21.

To the Ladies.

The Subscriber has a small parcel of Shawls, fine Muslins, Bonnets, Laces Bombazetts, which he offers for sale at a moderate price He has also some handsome table Cloths and Napkins. M Tesson.

New House, next door to Mr. Valois.

Dec 26th, 1812. 2t.

Avis aux Dames.

Le soussigné a une petite partie de Shawls, Mousselines fines, Bonets, Dentelles, Bombazetts, dont il disposera a bon compte, il a aussi de jolies Nappes et Serviettes. M. Tesson.

Maison neuve pres de Mr. Valois.

Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified that on Saturday the 2nd day of January next, I shall apply to the hon. Joseph Pratte esq or in his absence to some other judge of the court of common pleas to take the benefit of the several acts, concerning insolvent debtors and to be released from my imprisonment, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James Gamble.

St. Genevieve Jail, 6th Dec. 1812.

secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.—Section I.

All the legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall consist of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states: and the electors in each state, shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

II. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

III. Representatives, and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand: but each state shall have at least one representative: and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three; Massachusetts eight; Rhode Island and Providence plantations one; Connecticut five; New York six; New Jersey four; Pennsylvania eight; Delaware one; Maryland six; Virginia ten; North Carolina five; South Carolina five; and Georgia three.

IV. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

V. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III.

I. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislatures thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

II. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

III. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

IV. The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

V. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

VI. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that

(See second page)

Lately received from Baltimore AND FOR SALE AT Jos. CHARLESS' *Apothecary Shop*, IN ST. LOUIS.

ORIGINAL,

Patent and Family Medicines.

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS, PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

CASES OF CURE!

Selected from thousands, the authenticity of which can be ascertained by personal application to any of the subscribers—not being performed in Europe, [no one knows where] but in Baltimore.

Messrs Michael Lee & Co.

Your Antibilious pills has had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache pains in the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper you are at liberty to use my name

DANEL CONN.

Balt. June 20 1811, Aisquith street.

Messrs Michael Lee & Co

With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit received from your Antibilious Pills, in removing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and head ache.

R.I. Robinson.

Balt. June 20, 1812. Market street.

LEE'S

Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

LEE'S

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual—and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and a numbers not half a bottle,

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Persian Lotion.

Lee's Corn-Plaister.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

Lee's Restorative Powder; for the Teeth and Gums.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietors No 98, Pitt street Baltimore.

☞ To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

☞ To direct communications, observe such points but are not outside wrap per the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

The Editor of the Missouri Gazette,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Editor having experienced great inconvenience and losses from forwarding his paper to strangers, without having received the stipulated payment in advance, and from giving too extensive a credit to his subscribers in general, find it absolutely necessary to come to some arrangement in order to enable him to conduct his business to any advantage. He has therefore determined—that after the first of January next, no new subscriber to his paper will be received, without payment of (at least) half a year always in advance.

That, in future, payment from all Subscribers will be required annually. In case of a failure of payment within three months after the expiration of the year (notice having been previously given of such expiration) the paper of every such defaulter shall be discontinued:

That all arrears at present due, for News papers, are expected to be paid, or secured, at or before the close of the present year. In cases of failure, the delinquent Subscribers will be struck off the list, and their accounts put into a train for immediate settlement:

That payment is expected in all cases with advertisements, when sent for publication.

The Printer hopes that these regulations will not be taken amiss by any of his friends.—That part of his patrons, who have always been punctual in their payments (and to whom he considers himself greatly obliged) will not be affected by them; those who have been inattentive to regular payment, principally, perhaps, from the insignificance of the amount, will see the necessity of the course now adopted, when they are informed that the printer has upwards of a thousand dollars owing in small sums so scattered over both these territories, that he finds it impossible to collect them. Respecting that class of Subscribers who never intend to pay (and it is feared there are some of this description) the sooner their names are struck off the printers books the better. Three dollars is a trifle to each subscriber; but when a printer has a large number of subscribers in arrear, not only for one, two or three, but for four and a half years, the outstanding debt operates a serious inconvenience to him, in the management of his Business. It is to remedy this inconvenience, if possible, that the printer has entered into these regulations.

Joseph Charless.

St. Louis, Dec 5th, 1812.

TAKEN up by Jonathan Bois of *Byrds* township in the district of Cape Girardeau, and produced before me on the 5th day of September 1812 a bay Horse, eight or nine years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a few white hairs in the rose on the right side of his neck, trots naturally, branded one the left thigh (VL) and on the right shoulder (U) appraised to thirty dollars.

John Davis. J. P.

A copy from the Straybook,

J. M'Ferron, Clk.

Notice.

Having formed a connexion in my professional business with David *Barton*, esq The business of the office during my absence will be punctually attended by him. *E. Hempstead.*

November 9th. 4w.

For Sale.

A quantity of Whiskey and Brandy.

Also a few Negroes.

Notice.

I have for sale, several likely young negro men and women; and I wish to exchange for other horses, a stud horse whose performance on the turf has been surpassed by few horses in America. He is well known by the name of Whistle-jacket, formerly the property of major J. Thornton of Virginia.

N. Edwards.

Nov. 2nd, 1812. tf

Wanted

To hire, a man capable of attending a Saw-Mill or a Distillery, to a good hand generous wages will be given.—

I will rent for the ensuing season my Grist-Mill, Saw Mill & Distillery. Apply to the subscriber, near Camp *Bella Fontaine*.

Samuel Evans.

Nov. 16th, 1812.

To Rent.

Three Rooms, Kitchen & a large secure cellar, capable of containing several hundred barrels. For terms apply to Samuel Delaplaine, a few doors above Major P. Chouteau's.

Nov. 16th, 1812. 3t.

DOCTOR FARRAR & WALKER

WILL practice *Medicine, Surgery* and *Midwifry*, applications from town or country, will be punctually, and cheerfully attended to.

They inform the Medical Gentlemen of Missouri and Illinois Territories, and the public generally, that they have opened

A *Drug and Medicine Store*

on Main Street St. Louis, below Maj. Christy's Tavern, and adjoining Mr. Dungen's Silver Smith Shop, and will be happy to execute orders directed to them. They have also for sale, a variety of Spices, Paints and Stationary &c. all of which they will dispose of on such moderate advances as will meet the approbation of purchasers.

St. Louis, August 29th, tf. 1812

For Sale,

At this Office,

A few dozen copies of the LEXINGTON COLLECTION,

Being a selection of the most pious Hymns & Spiritual Songs, adapted for christians of any and every denominations.

Dec. 8th.

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

The subscriber will give one bit per lb. for old copper and brass, old stills, kettles, or other worn out copper or brass articles will be taken in payment for debts due the printing office.

Joseph Charless.

Sept. 12.

PRINTED BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY, AND OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, always in advance; or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

A failure to announce a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for one Dollar, and Fifty Cents for every subsequent; those of greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not mentioned, advertisements will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.